CHARGE: 501 (d) (2)—the article, when shipped, was represented as *Rauwolfia serpentina*, and a substance other than *Rauwolfia serpentina* had been substituted in whole or in part therefor; 502 (a)—the label designation "Rauwolfia Serpentina" was false and misleading; and 502 (i) (3)—the article was a drug which was not *Rauwolfia serpentina*, and it was offered for sale under the name of another drug, *Rauwolfia serpentina*.

DISPOSITION: 3-23-56. Default—destruction.

5010. Digitalis tablets. (F. D. C. No. 38974. S. No. 42-339 M.)

QUANTITY: 1 fiber drum of 11,425 tablets and 2 fiber drums, each containing 65,000 tablets, at Denver, Colo.

SHIPPED: 2-22-55, from New York, N. Y.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION: The tablets were manufactured by the consignee from powdered digitalis leaves, which had been shipped in bulk from New York, N. Y.

Analysis showed that the digitalis potency of the article was less than 85 percent of its declared potency of 1½ grains of U. S. P. digitalis per tablet. The United States Pharmacopeia provides that the potency of digitalis, calculated from the prescribed assay preparation, is satisfactory if the result is not less than 85 percent and not more than 120 percent of the labeled potency.

LIBELED: 3-7-56, Dist. Colo.; libel amended 3-15-56.

CHARGE: 501 (b)—the strength of the article while held for sale differed from the standard set forth in the United States Pharmacopeia for *digitalis tablets;* and 502 (a)—the label statement "Each Tablet Contains: Digitalis, U. S. P. ---- 1½ gr." was false and misleading as applied to an article which contained less than 1½ grains of U. S. P. digitalis per tablet.

DISPOSITION: 5-9-56. Default—destruction.

5011. Befolin No. 1. (F. D. C. No. 38732. S. No. 9-636 M.)

QUANTITY: 12 10-cc. vials at Los Angeles, Calif.

SHIPPED: During 1954, from St. Louis, Mo.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION: Analysis showed that the article contained less than 33 percent of the declared amount of vitamin B_{12}.

LIBELED: 12-13-55, S. Dist. Calif.

CHARGE: 501 (c)—the strength of the article, while held for sale, differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess; and 502 (a)—the label statement "Each CC, Contains: Vitamin B-12 Activity From (Beef) Liver Injection U. S. P. Equivalent to Cyanocobalamin 5 Mcg." was false and misleading.

The libel alleged also that another product, Ferro-Calscorbate, was adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

DISPOSITION: 1-19-56. Consent—destruction.

5012. Cepevit. (F. D. C. No. 38719. S. No. 9-597 M.)

QUANTITY: 501 30-cc. vials at Los Angeles, Calif.

SHIPPED: 6-30-54, from New York, N. Y.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION: Analysis showed that the article contained 84 percent of the declared amount of vitamin C.

LIBELED: 12–8–55, S. Dist. Calif.

CHARGE: 501 (c)—the strength of the article, while held for sale, differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, namely, 1,500 milligrams of sodium ascorbate equivalent to vitamin C; and 502 (a)—the label statement "Each Vial Contains: Sodium Ascorbate Equivalent To Vitamin C. . . . 1,500 mg." was false and misleading.

DISPOSITION: 1–10–56. Default—destruction.

5013. Hemo-Vitonin tablets. (F. D. C. No. 38884. S. No. 23–325 M.)

QUANTITY: 20 100-tablet btls. at Providence, R. I.

SHIPPED: Between 8–22–55 and 11–18–55 from Worcester, Mass.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION: Analysis showed that the article contained less than 75 percent of the declared amount of vitamin B_1.

LIBELED: 12–30–55, Dist. R. I.

CHARGE: 501 (c)—the strength of the article, while held for sale, differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess; and 502 (a)—the label statement "Each tablet contains: * * * Thiamin Chloride (B_1). . . . 2 mg." was false and misleading.

DISPOSITION: 1–24–56. Default—delivered to a charitable institution.

5014. Halazone tablets. (F. D. C. No. 39067. S. No. 36–833 M.)

QUANTITY: 267 cases, 100 100-tablet btls. each, at New York, N. Y.

SHIPPED: During October 1952, from Memphis, Tenn.

LABEL IN PART: (Btl.) "100 Tablets, Water Purification For Treating Water in Canteens * * * Halazone Tablets (p-sulfonedichloramide—benzoic acid 0.004 gm. sodium borate and chloride)" or "100 Water Purification Tablets For Purifying Drinking Water In Canteens * * * N. N. R. (p-sulfonedichloromido—benzoic acid) [or "p-Sulfonedichloramido—Benzoic Acid"] * * * Each tablet contains 0.004 Gm. (1/16 grain) of Halazone."

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION: Analysis showed that the tablets contained from 63 percent to 104.8 percent of the declared amount of halazone. The National Formulary provides that *halazone tablets* contain not less than 90 percent of the labeled amount of halazone.

LIBELED: 5–15–56, S. Dist. N. Y.

CHARGE: 501 (b)—the article purported to be and was represented as "Halazone Tablets," a drug the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, and its strength differed from the standard set forth in such compendium.

DISPOSITION: 6–20–56. Default—destruction.

5015. Neuromicrometer device. (F. D. C. No. 36481. S. Nos. 69–736/8 L.)

QUANTITY: 3 devices at Denver, Colo.

SHIPPED: 2 devices were shipped approximately 3 or 4 years prior to the filing of the libel, and 1 device was shipped during January or February 1953, from Logan, Utah, by Standard Instrument Co.

LABEL IN PART: "Neuromicrometer."

ACCOMPANYING LABELING: "Manual of Research Findings In the Biodynamical Basis of Health and Sickness."